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Macdonald Journal
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W. I. members at Annual
Convention

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Journal Jottings

I am not really a supporter of
women's lib, but I must admit
to some small measure of feminine
satisfaction in not only having
the first word in this month's
Journal but The Last Word as well.

Coincidental with this being
August when we feel that the
leading should be light was the
opportunity to do a photo-story
on the recent QWI Convention
held on the Macdonald Campus.
But as a camera can only capture a
few of the highlights and the
confines of space permit the
printing of even less, I felt the
necessity of filling the blanks
with a verbal picture of the
convention. I hope the combination
of the two gives the Convention
the credit it deserves.

The camera served two other
purposes for this issue. It helped to
illustrate the conversation taped
recently with Miss Frances Wren,
who is retiring after many full
years of teaching hand-crafts on
the Campus and in the rural

community. Although we have
envied her her many talents in the
past it is really only now that we
fully appreciate how richly endowed
Miss Wren is. Retirement for this
creative woman can only be a
formality — there are too many
pictures still to be painted, too
many pieces of jewellery still to be
designed, too many eager young
people to be guided in their own
particular craft for Fran to say,
"I've retired."

Hiking up and down from the
basement to the Assembly Hall
and up and down to Miss Wren's
fourth floor haven was
exhausting but nothing as
compared to trying to keep the
camera focused one hot morning
on a handful of the hundreds of
youngsters that invade the Farm
each spring for a guided tour,
a picnic lunch and, hidden under
the guise of fun, a wealth of
knowledge. My thanks to the
guides, to my colleagues in the
office for also attempting to keep

their cameras at the ready
should the kiddies stay still long
enough to be photographed.
My thanks, too, to that very patient
cat outside the piggery for
enduring the many gentle hands
reaching out to pet it. I hope you
got extra rations that night —
you deserved them.

Mark Waldron is not an ailurophile
and I may, therefore, be threading
on very thin ice by first thanking
a cat and then taking this
opportunity to thank him for the
encouragement, the criticisms
and the freedom he has given me in
assisting him with the Journal.
Although my duties have been
varied throughout my working
life, they have always been aimed
at serving the rural community
through the printed word. I
wouldn't have it any other way.
Thank you, Mark, and on behalf
of the Journal staff may I wish you
Godspeed in your new position.

Hazel M. Clarke.

A Philosophy of Growth?

July is a good month to write about agriculture — the haying is nearly finished, the cows are milking well and you can hear the corn grow on a warm, humid evening. It is hard to imagine, when the Canadian countryside looks so productive, that underneath there are man-made problems that, as yet, haven't been solved. It is hard to imagine that the squabble between Quebec's chickens and Ontario's eggs will likely continue as a form of constitutional test case for months to come. It is hard to imagine that agriculture is being scolded for doing its share to pollute the soil, air, and water. It is hard to believe that Canada's philosophy of marketing agricultural products is such that we are known abroad as wheat producers and that's about all. It is hard to believe that when you order blueberry pie in the heart of Lac St. Jean's blueberry country, the berries come from the United States. But that is the way Canadian agriculture has been for years and promises to continue despite all the Royal Commissions and Task Forces.

Despite the problems, there seems to be a philosophy of contentment — that we are doing O.K. so why

complain. And in the meantime other countries jump into markets that could have been ours. So while Canadian farmers keep hearing the message that they've simply over-produced, that big company farms are going to take over, that we really can't compete, they decide that it's time to stop farming and join the hourly paid, if there is a job.

All these messages are really fiction. Policies should be such as to encourage more better managed farms. The large scale farm enterprise has not posed the threat that so many were predicting. Most of Canada's farm products come from and will continue to come from a family based farm unit. We need policies to encourage and place emphasis on marketing our products abroad. The millions of consumers in Japan and China have indicated a great interest in the products of Canadian agriculture but unless we are aggressive and eager, these markets will be filled by United States and Australian produce. We need a "philosophy of growth," a feeling that we can produce and that we can sell what we produce. If this growth philosophy doesn't prevade the minds of all farmers, of farm

leaders, of marketing board officials, of civil servants involved in agriculture during the coming few months, then by Christmas we'll be able to enjoy butter imported from Australia, roast beef from the United States and cheese from Switzerland. And many will put their feet up and wonder what ever happened!

* * *

Since this is the last Macdonald Journal under my editorship, I would like to say thanks to the many contributors, the publisher, the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the Quebec Women's Institutes and to you, our readers. The Journal is a truly cooperative venture of Macdonald, the Department of Agriculture and the Women's Institutes. It is a cooperative venture that has endured for 31 years. Despite the comings and goings of editors, the Journal has every indication of continuing for another 31 years. The past nine years of my involvement with the Journal have been most challenging, interesting and rewarding. But most important of all, the Journal has served as a regular monthly link between thousands of rural people in Quebec and Macdonald. It has been a privilege to have been involved in trying to strengthen this link.

Mark W. Waldron.

Fun on the Farm



Calves, goats and a friendly giant of a bull await the children as the guides, Mrs. C. Beaulieu, organizes her group to begin the tour.

Macdonald College Farm is becoming a household word for many children in the Montreal area. Again this year we were pleased to host some 22,000 schoolchildren of all ages, both French and English speaking.

They are given guided tours throughout the premises where they have the opportunity to see



Enjoying a rare moment of relaxation, Kathy Dallenbach, a Macdonald first year student, is in charge of all the farm tours.

and touch the farm animals. What a thrill for a youngster from downtown Montreal to observe a ewe nursing her lamb, a goat her kid or a sow her dozen piglets.

A picnic on the spacious farm grounds usually brings this memorable visit to a happy end.

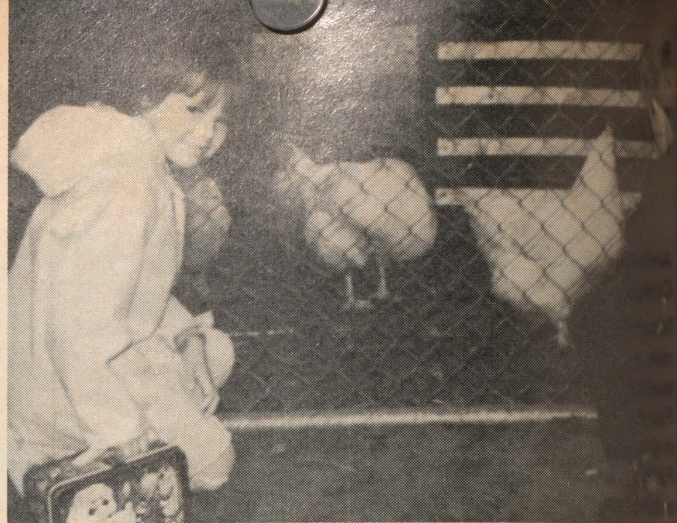
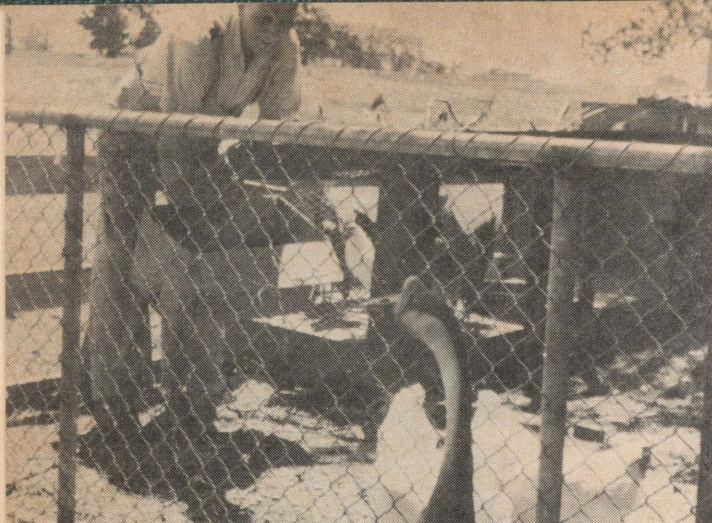
Kathy Dallenbach

constant love for this little girl. Her
were off to see another part of
but still she lingered to feed the lambs
more handful.



Although her voice may be reduced to a whisper and her feet sore, Mrs. R. Dallenbach finds the work exhilarating, for she knows that long as she's recuperated the children will still remember the day when they first learned where milk actually comes from.

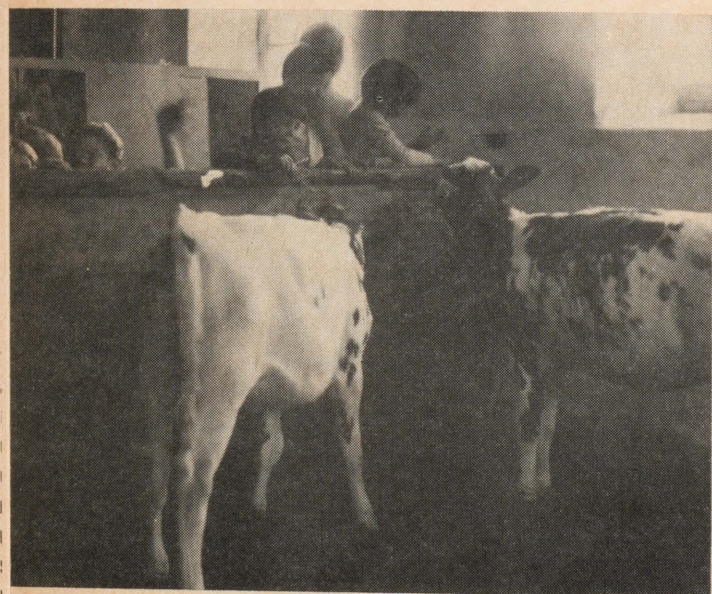




enjoy having the children here — they live the place up," said Mr. K. Hoek, who takes special pride in the poultry and small animals display on the farm.



Isn't love just purrfect!



The calves are always ready for a handout provided the little hands full of hay can reach them.



The tour is over, the picnic tables are full but what can beat a picnic on the grass. After the day is ended and the busses pull out, I doubt if even the hardest working farmer could convince these youngsters that life is anything but fun on the farm.

Macdonald Reports

Annual Report of Macdonald College Farm 1970-71

Macdonald College Farm, in its role as a laboratory for research, teaching and demonstration for the Faculty of Agriculture was in extensive use in 1970-71. The Farm continued to expand its extension and community service role, with a corresponding response from people within and without the agricultural industry. The most significant change, however, was the increase in the demand for farm facilities for research and teaching from within the University. This demand was heavy and combined with the priority maintained on the financial aspects of the Farm operation during the year, resulted in a heavy load of management. The cost to the University, (the deficit) of operating the Farm was decreased from the previous year, continuing a trend that has been in effect for several years.

The underdrainage program by the Agricultural Engineering Department, begun in the spring of 1969 was completed this year. Over 20,000 feet of underdrains are installed on College Farm land. No new buildings were erected and no extensive renovations of old buildings was undertaken during the year.

The demand for land, livestock, equipment and facilities for research purposes has been increasing annually. This year exactly 50 research projects made major use of the College Farm. This research was directed and supervised by staff members in the Departments of Animal Science (10 projects), Agricultural Engineering (9 projects), Soils (10 projects), Entomology (10 projects) and Microbiology (1 project). The titles and short descriptions of each of these research projects are to be found at the end of this report.

The extensive use of the Farm for research during the year resulted in the involvement of a great many staff members and

graduate students in one or more phases of the Farm operation. The Farm continued to play an extensive role in the demonstration of new technology and related management concepts. Most of the work was the result of cooperative effort by personnel of the academic departments working with the Farm staff and members of Continuing Education. "Farm-Days", Manpower Courses, Tours and Short Courses, beef cattle sales, etc., were carried out as in past years.

The school visitation program which was operated on an organized basis for the first time last year proved to be very popular during 1970-71. In the calendar year 1970, 13,721 children visited the Farm under the guided-tour program. This increased to almost 18,000 in the first 6 months of 1971. Under this program there is a charge made to each school

group based on the number of periods per term. Some students are involved in special study projects at the Farm.

At the graduate level the Farm plays an important role in the teaching program. Graduate students are involved with almost all the research work taking place at the Farm.

There were no major changes in the cropping program in 1970. The following table summarizes the planting and harvesting situation on the Farm over the past five years.

There was no significant change in livestock numbers. Hog numbers were high because of the extensive cross breeding research that was conducted during the year. There was no significant change in the sheep flock.

		1966	1967	1968	1969	(budget) 1970-71
Fertilizer and Lime	(\$)	5200	5400	6600	7200	7200
Weed Control Chemicals	(\$)	665	900	800+	800	1350
Corn	Acres	70	112	130	130	140
	Tons of Silage	1030	1500	1908	1900	1900
	Tons of corn grain				27	37
Haylage	Tons	270	400	705	750	680
Hay (College Farm)	Tons	249	220	190	237	240
Hay (Other Land)	Tons	104	350	198	248	230

	1966-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71
Dairy Cattle					
Holsteins					
Cows	54	63	70	72	68
Young Stock	47	51	68	74	65
Ayshires					
Cows	42	44	35	30	25
Young Stock	40	47	62	42	41
TOTAL COWS	96	107	105	102	93
TOTAL YOUNG STOCK	87	98	130	116	106

children to cover the cost of providing a guide. The organization and operation of this program is carried out at the Farm Office by Farm staff.

The Farm continued to be used as a laboratory for a number of courses at the undergraduate level. The main two Departments involved were Animal Science and Agricultural Engineering. Other Departments utilize the Farm to a lesser extent. The use of the Farm in most courses is limited to two or three laboratory

Beef Cattle	Cows	Young Stock	Feeder Cattle
1970-71	45	23	51
1969-70	44	6	70
1968-69	34	30	36
1967-68	29	31	36

Swine	Litters	Number Born
1970	187	1838
1969	151	1208
1968	136	1488
1967	117	1130
1966	97	947

P. Y. Hamilton, Chairman
Farm Action Committee.

Animal Science

Swine — Dr. J. I. Elliot

- **CDA Cooperative Project** to evaluate the use of copper as a growth promotant in swine rations.
- **Effect of Various Levels of Supplemental Dietary Copper** in swine rations on average daily gains, feed conversion, liver copper accumulation and backfat composition. Carried out to determine minimum level which results in response.
- **Evaluation of Roast-a-Tron Processed Whole Soybeans as a Source of Supplemental Protein for Swine:** To determine the effect of moisture content of beans at harvest and processing conditions on feeding value.
- **Evaluation of Propcorn vs. Dry Corn for Swine**
- **The Effect of Starvation for 48 Hours Post Weaning on the Timing and Occurrence of Post Weaning Oestrus:** An attempt to solve by management the breeding problems in our herd.
- **Nutritional Evaluation of Rapeseed Meal:** Metabolism trials to determine the digestible and metabolizable energy values for various rapeseed meals and fractions thereof.

Pathology — Dr. H. C. Gibbs

- **Studies on Bovine Mastitis:** Studies are being conducted on the nature of the cellular response to mastitis in the dairy herd of the Macdonald College Farm. The objectives of these studies are:
 - a) To further characterize the types of cellular response evoked by specific types of causative organisms and its relationship to pathogenesis of the disease.
 - b) To relate the type of cellular response to the genotype of the animal, thereby attempting to relate it to possible genetic resistance.
- **Studies on the Epidemiology of Parasitic Gastroenteritis in Sheep:** Studies are underway on the factors implicated in the seasonal phenomenon of "spring rise" in post-parturient, lactating ewes. These studies are partly being carried out on pasture and in housing provided by the Farm.
- **Studies on Nematodiasis in Cattle:** Various studies on factors influencing the seasonal fluctuations in parasitic nematode infections in calves are underway. The Farm has materially assisted these studies by providing calves, feed and housing.

Reproductive Physiology — Dr. R. D. Baker and Mr. K. N. Bedirian

- **Control of Ovulation and Fertility in Beef Cattle:** The College beef herd is utilized in estrus synchronization experiments that intend to develop practical methods of controlling estrus and ovulation in beef cattle. Such methods would improve the management and breeding of beef cattle.
- **Recovery and Transfer of Bovine Ova:** Methods of recovering ova from cows are being investigated with the intention of transferring these ova from one animal to another. Such techniques would greatly increase the utilization of the genetic merits of desirable females. The cull cows of the dairy herd are presently utilized for the purpose.
- **Dairy Herd Fertility Studies:** Breeding records are compiled in order to evaluate the fertility status of the herd regularly. Trends that increase

the overall fertility of the herd are being looked for.

Nutrition — Dr. G. M. Jones

- **The Inclusion of Volatile Fatty Acids in Dairy Concentrate Rations:** To determine whether acetic and propionic acid can be included as a part of the dairy ration by adding to the ration at 0, three, six and nine percent. Effects on grain intake, milk yield and composition of milk fat and protein were determined using 33 Holstein and 22 Ayrshire cows and the facilities at the dairy barn. The metabolism lab in the sheep barn was also used but not sheep from the Farm flock. Proportion of acetic-to-propionic acid was varied (70:30, 50:50, 30:70).
- **Treatment of High Moisture Grain Corn with Propionic Acid:** Twenty tons of 30 percent shelled corn, grown on the Farm and another 20 ton were purchased and treated with propionic acid and stored on the floor of the new archidome building. This corn was added to a dairy ration at approximately 70 percent (the only high energy source) and compared to rations high in ground ear corn or dry shelled corn. A total of 18 dairy cows on trial. A full lactation study to determine effects on milk yield, milk fat and protein percent.
- **Methionine-Hydroxy-Analog:** MHA (25g/d) is being fed to cows receiving concentrate rations with (1.5 percent) and without urea to determine the effect of MHA on milk protein percent. The same rations will be fed without the addition of MHA. A total of 24 dairy cows will be used during the first 60 days of lactation. Sheep will be fed the same rations to determine feed consumption and nutrient digestibility, as well as blood metabolite changes.
- **Comparisons of Forage Intake and Digestibility Between Sheep, Goats, and Dairy Heifers:** To determine whether sheep and/or goats will accurately determine the nutritive value of silages when fed to cattle. Six sheep from the Farm flock, housed in the metabolism lab, and six Holstein dairy heifers were used.

Nutrition — Dr. E. Donefer

- **Dairy Beef Production:** Development of minimum cost system for raising week-old Holstein calves to market weight of 1,000 lb, based on use of corn silage and testing different energy and protein supplements. At present, 48 steers and bulls in final growing period, 32 calves in initial milk replacer stage. Location: Ruminant wing, Dairy Barn (steers).
- **Utilization of Low-Quality Forages:** Chemical treatment (sodium hydroxide) is used to increase nutritive value of straw, which is then used to constitute up to 80 percent of rations for growing lambs to slaughter weight. About 25 lambs yearly are fed straw and control rations on slatted floor pens in the Nutrition Laboratory (Farm).

Breeding — Dr. J. E. Moxley and Dr. R. D. Baker

- **Evaluation of Breed Crosses in Swine for Sow Productivity:** This is a collaborative project with CDA and other provincial institutions to compare sows of various two-breed crosses in terms of age at puberty, number of services per conception, litter size at birth and at weaning; to rank all crosses of gilts of overall reproductive performance; to

relate purebred performance to crossbred productivity and to provide two-breed cross sows from which three or four-breed cross marked pigs may be produced with increased production efficiency.

Physiology — Dr. R. W. Furneaux

- **Liver Insulin Metabolism and Cell Formation in the Pig and**
- **Ketosis in Sheep:** Both these projects required extensive use of the Large Animal Research Buildings and specifically, the surgery facility.

Agricultural Engineering

- **Plastic Drain Tubes Study:** Professors R. S. Broughton, P. J. Jutras and graduate student Satish Negi have installed and carried out loading tests on 15 different kinds of drain tubes at two different depths on the Farm near the radar tower. This project helped establish some relationships between field performance and controlled laboratory tests which could be used for adequate specifications for plastic drain tubes. The field tests have shown that drain tubes have good potential for simplifying some of the subdrainage work of flat lands in Quebec. Some measurements of longtime effects are continuing. Some drain tubes at several locations on the Farm are being checked for sediment and strength problems.
- **Performance of Subsurface Drainage Installation Machinery:** Observations of the performance of new subsurface drain installation machinery have been made on the Macdonald Farm. In addition, much of this work is carried out on observation of subsurface installation machinery working on the lands of many different private farmers in the St. Lawrence lowlands region.
- **Observation of the Quantity of Subsurface Drain Flow and of the Dissolved and Undissolved Materials Transported in Subsurface Drain Water:** This is a project started in association with the recent land improvement drainage installations made in the 1970 summer. Observation points have been installed in some drain tube lines to allow measurements of the drain flow and the sampling of drainage water for fertility nutrients and other materials. Professors MacKenzie and Warkentin of Soil Science and Ogilvie of Agricultural Engineering and graduate students from both Departments are involved in some of this work.
- **Improvement of Road Shoulder Conditions by Subsurface Drainage:** Ditches along the new College roads have been replaced by subsurface drains and shallow waterways to save some six acres of land and to permit a comparison between ditches and subsurface drains for road drainage. The approach using subsurface drains while adding to the cost of road construction does save a great deal of land. It appears to make the roads safer in that the shoulders are firmer and not so steep, thus reducing the hazard to any car that accidentally moves off the paved section of the road. In addition, the subsurface drain method greatly enhances the safety of roads for wide, long slow-moving farm vehicles, which must contend with automobile traffic on the same route.
- **Mulch Tillage:** In the prairie West mulch tillage predominates as a form of erosion control. It has the added advantage that weeds can be

(Continued on page 159)

any of us would welcome the opportunity of developing our hobbies into a full time career. Few have the occasion or, indeed, the skill. Instead we make our living as best we can and deal the odd hour when time permits for the pursuit of our favourite means of recreation. However, there is one person here on Campus who has turned a vast assortment of what could be passed as hobbies into a successful career and the fact that Miss Frances Wren is retiring after many years of teaching handicrafts on the Macdonald Campus gave us an opportunity recently to talk with Miss Wren and find out if, indeed, her work was as rewarding as it would appear.

Macdonald Journal: In retrospect, could you say that your years at Macdonald have been a fulfillment of the goals you had when you first came?

Fran Wren: When I first came I had an idea, you see, of teaching people and I enjoy teaching people so much that it has really made it worth while. I haven't thought from year to year what I could be doing the next but has been most satisfying.

M.J.: How did you ever get interested in arts and crafts?

Fran Wren: That's a long story because I started when I was very young. I was always making things and drawing things. I always made by own Christmas cards. Then when I was going to school on weekends I would go into this handicraft place in St. Andrews and there I learned to design on my own because

the owner was very fussy. She insisted that all people who did work for her did the designing from what they could see — they were not allowed to copy a thing out of a book. This was very good because it got instilled in me so that I just do not like to take anything from anyone else. If I'm making anything, I have to see it and draw it myself.

M.J.: Do you think that having been born and brought up in St.-Andrews-by-the-sea had an influence on your career?



Fran Wren: It might have but I was not born in St.-Andrews-by-the-sea. I was born in Seaforth, England. My father was a sea captain. Liverpool was his most often port of call so we settled there and then later on we came to Canada and, because both my father and my mother were natives of St. Andrews, we settled there when my father was through with the sea. We've always lived by the sea and all my ancestors were sea captains so I think that probably it is in my blood.

M.J.: St. Andrews, which is probably one of the most beautiful vicinities in Canada, is quite an artistic colony, isn't it?

Fran Wren: Yes, and I grew up near a craft centre where they catered to the tourists and we made things all winter and we sold all summer. Several artists lived down there and I met one who was very encouraging. His name was Horn Russell. He was a Montreal artist with a summer house and a studio down there. He used to ask me down and he would criticize anything I wanted to paint and from him I learnt quite a lot in the painting line.

M.J.: Is this where you also had your first experience with weaving? St. Andrews is well known for this craft.

Fran Wren: Yes, they do a lot of weaving down there. I had done some but I wasn't one of what they called their weavers. The weaving was all done up in the country. I travelled with Miss Mowat — a well-known craftswoman — in the springtime and we would collect from the farmers all the wool shorn from the sheep and bring it back to her farm and wash and dye it. Then it was spun after it had been dyed. This is what you call "dye in the wool" and the spinning is done afterwards. Most hanks of wool are dyed after they have been spun. And then in the autumn we returned to those farm houses with all the yarn and the women would then weave it through the winter. It was quite interesting going around to all the different places and staying for supper at some farm house. Particularly some great big



farm house with all the farm hands there and lots of food. That's where I got my good appetite! Anyway, it was very, very interesting — this kind of work.

M.J.: You came to Macdonald right after the war?

Fran Wren: No, the war was on. It was in 1942.

M.J.: Why did you come to Macdonald?

Fran Wren: Well, there was a Dr. Crowell here at Macdonald who was in Plant Pathology. He was a very keen hobbyist. He enjoyed woodwork a lot and he did metalwork as well. He had classes for the staff. The staff grew to such a number that he had to have more room and the College gave him a large room in the basement of the Main Building. He wrote to Miss Mowat — you see she was a well-known craftswoman and not only in New Brunswick — and asked her if she would come up for a year and get him started with a craft group. She wrote back and said that she was too old and that she had asked me if I would do it. She thought it might be a good opportunity for me. So I came up for a year in 1942 and I have stayed 29. I think that's pretty good.

M.J.: It is indeed. What specific crafts have you taught over the years?

Fran Wren: I have taught leatherwork, wood carving, weaving, lino block printing, enamel work, silver jewellery. I enjoy silver jewellery very much — it's nice to do. And then there are lots of little odd things like when I have the children's classes I have to have lesser crafts than these for them.

M.J.: What kinds of classes have you taught? I know you've taught extension classes.

Fran Wren: For the last several years I have had a group of children from 10 to 15 years old come in once a week. They are very enjoyable to teach. They're so quick at picking things up. They like to do things. I don't advertise this class because I don't want it too big. It just advertises itself. I feel I can handle the youngsters better when there is a smaller group. And then the last couple of years I've had hobby classes for any student in the college. I give them a whole day like a Wednesday, for instance. Some groups come in the morning, some in the afternoon and some in the evening. And then there are women from Ste. Annes and the Lakeshore who come for an afternoon or an evening to weave or do jewellery work.

M.J.: Have you taught any people who are going to work in say occupational therapy?

Fran Wren: Yes, around 1942 and '43 after we got ourselves established we started a diploma course which lasted for 11 months. We had 65 students a year who were taking the course mainly for teaching in different places. They were veterans and the course came under the Veterans Act. When they finished, we gave an eight months' course for people who were going to teach in Red Cross Centres and Community Centres. It was a therapy course and they did very well. We also gave them a diploma.

M. J.: Do you think the tastes in crafts have changed say from 1942 to 1971?

Fran Wren: Well, crafts are crafts and it depends on the people who are wanting a hobby, I think. People who are going to retire really should have a hobby and a lot of people have done this — taken them for their own pleasure and their own benefit. But I don't think crafts have changed very much from the days of the caveman when he skinned a cat and made himself a pair of shoes

M. J.: Many of our crafts are original native necessities.

Fran Wren: They are really all native necessities as you might say and they have become perfected through the better use of tools and more knowledge of finishing things.

M. J.: What is your favourite craft?

Fran Wren: I think probably the jewellery work. Silver, metal, and wood I like. I get great pleasure when they're polished and finished. You really have a sense of accomplishment.

M. J.: You have a lot of paintings hanging here at the College.

Fran Wren: Besides all the paintings I have here at the

college, I've got stacks of them
 owed away. I'm like the woman
 with the trunk full of doughnuts.
 enjoy painting and illustrating.
 ve done quite a bit of
 ustrating for articles.

J.: You've always had some
 involvement with the Women's
 stitutes and various rural
 oups. You've also done some
 ork with the Indians at Oka.

Fran Wren: I've done quite a bit
 work with the Women's
 stitutes. I have judged quite a
 umber of times when they
 ave their exhibitions in the
 ringtime. Just now, of course,
 ey haven't had very many.
 nd I have also gone down to
 e Cercle des Fermières in
 te. Anne de Bellevue to
 dge their crafts. I met that group
 ough Miss Auger from
 uebec City because she's the
 ain craft person working with
 omen's groups in Quebec.

J. J.: But you have had experi-
 ence in the rural community
 orking with these groups.

Fran Wren: Yes, we used to have
 community schools and go down
 or two or three days over a
 eekend and teach in different
 calities — Knowlton, Cowansville,
 rmstown. Generally in those
 asses I would teach leathercraft,
 ove-making, belt-making and
 rings of this type. Things
 ey could use such as purses.
 he other people in the group
 ould teach singing, dancing,
 nglish, and art.

J. J.: You taught at Lacquemac,
 didn't you?

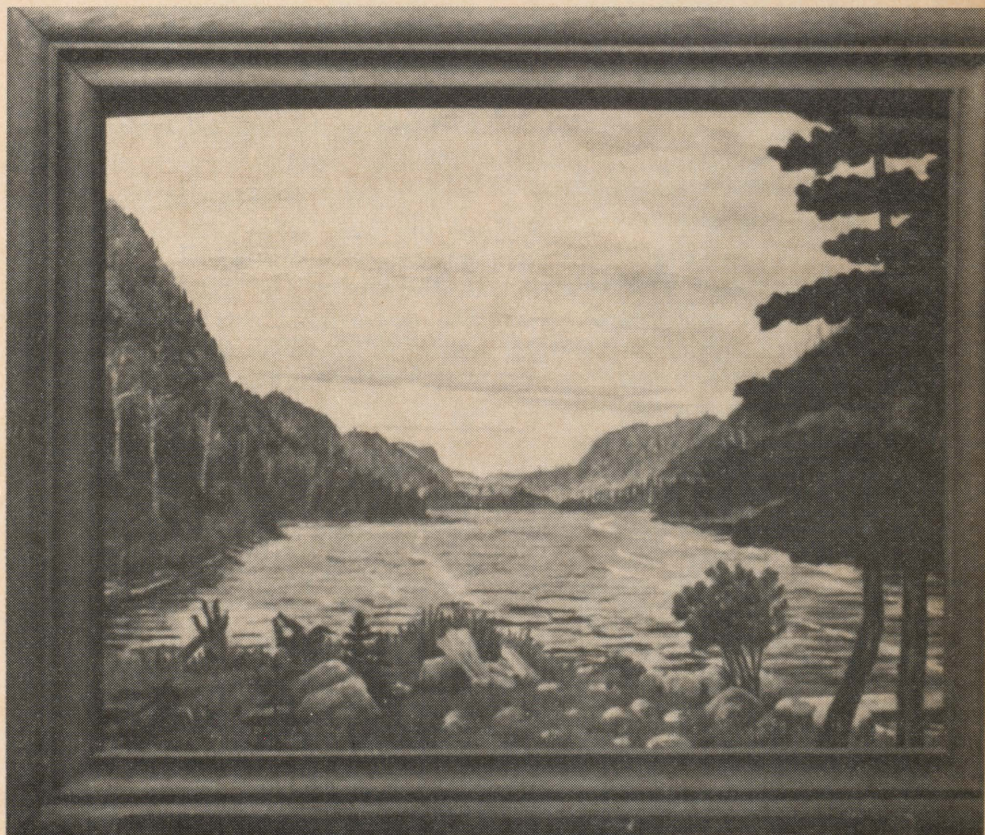
Fran Wren: Oh yes. Lacquemac
 as lots of fun. I went up there
 ree or four years with a group
 om Laval and this is where
 picked up a few odd words of
 rench. Not very many, but
 learnt phrases like "put an
 shtray on the table." Little things
 ke this.

J. J.: And now what are you
 oing to do? Going back to St.
 ndrews?

Fran Wren: Well, I probably will.
 ould very much like to stay in
 his area for another year and
 e possibilities are rather good
 ong that line. I always
 ough I'd like to have a little



Two of Fran Wren's many paintings: top, Gaspé Driftwood and below, Lac Neilson.



handicraft shop somewhere down
 in the Townships. It's beautiful
 in the Townships and it would
 be very nice down there but now

the taxes are getting so high
 I think I'll go back to the
 Maritimes. You live cheaper down
 there.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

CROP PRODUCTION

This program is designed to encourage Quebec farmers to diversify by undertaking the production of crops which are in short supply, with a view to meeting farm and market needs; To hasten the introduction and establishment of new crops in areas where the climate and soil are favourable; To encourage growers to make use of fresh vegetable storage (especially in the case of carrots) and to convince them of the advantages and profitability of the recommended procedure.

1—SOYBEANS

Provincial Soybean Growing Contest

1. Territory and eligibility:

- a) This contest will be restricted to growers in zone 1, that is to say agricultural regions 6 (St. Hyacinthe) and 7 (Southwest of Montreal);
- b) Competitors are required to sow at least 10 acres;
- c) Growers who wished to enter for the contest should have submitted a signed application form to their local or regional agricultural office before August 1, 1971;
- d) Competitors must sow one of the certified or registered varieties recommended by the Quebec Plant Productions Council;
- e) The maximum width between the rows of plants must not exceed 24 inches.

2. Judging and prizes:

Judging will be based on the appearance, evenness and uniformity, maturity and probable yield

of the field. The judges' decision shall be final and not subject to appeal.

1st prize	\$200	6th prize	\$75.00
2nd "	175	7th "	62.50
3rd "	150	8th "	50.00
4th "	125	9th "	37.50
5th "	100	10th "	25.00

Grants to Buy or Build Heat Treaters for Soybeans

In order to encourage the use of heat-treated soybeans for feeding pigs and poultry, the department of Agriculture and Colonization will grant a subsidy in 1971 for the purchase or construction of four soybean roasters in agricultural regions 6 and 7.

This grant will cover 75 percent of the cost of buying or constructing soybean roasters of a make or model approved by the Department and may be made to any private or commercial organization which:

- a) is prepared to provide a continuous soybean roasting service during working hours between September and the following April;
- b) has or is prepared to install silos for receiving and shipping, each holding 1,500 bushels;
- c) undertakes not to charge farmers more than \$10 a ton by weight of the finished product;
- d) is the first or the second organization in the region concerned to submit a request after having been recognized as eligible.

II—SPRING WHEAT

With a view to promoting the introduction and growing of new

high-yielding varieties of spring wheat, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers to subsidize production of this crop on certain conditions.

1. Eligibility:

- a) Only certified or registered varieties of PITIC 62 or OPAL wheat are eligible;
- b) The crops must be grown in zones 2 or 3, that is to say anywhere in the province except agricultural regions 6 (St. Hyacinthe) and 7 (Southwest of Montreal).

2. Subsidy:

This subsidy will be paid to each eligible grower at a diminishing rate for three years, as follows: First year, \$10 for each acre sown; Second year, \$7 for each acre sown; Third year, \$5 for each acre sown.

The grant will be applied to the purchase of seed of the above-mentioned varieties upon presentation of a voucher and following inspection of the seeded acreage by the administrative staff of the regional agricultural office. It will not be paid on more than 20 acres per farmer.

Applications must have reached regional agricultural offices before July 1st. In order that farmers who are not able to take advantage of this policy during its first and second year of operation shall not be unfairly penalized, it will remain in force for five years. Thus growers unable to join in 1971 and 1972 will still be able to start in 1973.

subsidy of two cents a bushel, up to a limit of \$2,000, will be paid to any individual, organization or industry which undertakes to pick up and deliver this wheat anywhere in the province. This subsidy will be granted on strict condition that the wheat be paid for at market prices according to quality.

I — WHITE BEANS

The Quebec market absorbs the yield from about 13,000 acres of white commercial beans but Quebec canners are still almost entirely dependent on supplies from elsewhere.

The Department is aware of the risks involved in growing this crop but, in view of its possible considerable profitability, wishes to encourage its establishment in a gradual, orderly and prudent manner.

To direct financial inducement will be offered to growers but the Department undertakes to provide the services of experienced specialists to increase their chances of success.

A sum of up to \$12,000 has been allotted for this purpose in the Department's budget.

V — FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STORAGE

1. Duration

The period during which the Department's commitments under this policy will remain in force is limited to three growing seasons, namely from April 1, 1971 to November 1, 1973. The policy applies only to the Southwest of Montreal region.

2. Importance and aims

In view of the importance of carrot-growing in the muck soils south of Montreal, both as regards area (10,000 acres) and yield (120,000 tons); and whereas this industry provides considerable rural employment and is also an important factor in the province's commercial agricultural balance (with exports of 600,000 bags a year to the United States); and whereas, from January onwards, we import annually as much of them as we export; the Department of Agriculture and Colonization wishes:

- a) to help put harvesting operations on a systematic basis so that they can begin earlier in the growing season in spite of the hot weather which usually prevails at that time of the year;
- b) to encourage more orderly and efficient marketing of the crop by preventing seasonal price decline due to lack of refrigerated storage facilities at the start of harvest;
- c) to allow the marketing period to be prolonged, by keeping the carrots in marketable condition until February, March, or even April;
- d) to maintain and improve the reputation now enjoyed by this Quebec product on the local and export market by favouring harvesting when the carrots are at their optimum stage of development, regardless of the prevailing seasonal temperature, and by ensuring keeping at maximum possible freshness in existing storage facilities beyond the end of December.

To achieve these aims, the Department considers it necessary to encourage the building of jacket-type refrigerated storages which will be better suited to needs.

Thanks to the principle of cooling by conduction, which allows a relative humidity of 98 percent to be maintained, this type of storage lends itself to the aims of this policy.

3. The Department's contribution
As construction of these storages calls for about 20 percent more capital investment than ordinary refrigerated storages, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers to reimburse any grower or group of growers joined together in a company, cooperative or syndicate, half (up to \$100,000) of the cost of building such a storage, on the following conditions:

- a) The proposed storage must have a storage capacity of at least 800 tons;
- b) The engagement of the consulting engineer and/or architect by the grower or group of growers must be formally approved by an "ad hoc" committee appointed by the authorities of the Department;
- c) In carrying out their project, the grower or group of growers must respect in their entirety the plans and specifications prepared by the consulting engineer or architect duly approved by the Department, who will be required to issue a certificate to that effect when the work is completed;
- d) Growers making use of the agricultural syndicates

formula to finance such storages or those making use of the cooperative formula to install them must issue, to the satisfaction of the Department's authorities, a by-law by which they undertake to take the necessary steps to guarantee that the carrots put into the storage in any 24 hour period during harvesting shall not exceed 10 percent of its total capacity.

V — COOLING OF LETTUCE

The purpose of this program is to convince growers of the profitability and beneficial effects of the recommended process and to improve the quality and marketing of the product, in the interest of both producers and consumers.

1. Duration

The period during which this policy will be in effect is limited to three seasons, namely from April 1, 1971 to November 1, 1973.

2. Benefits

In order to popularize the use of vacuum cooling by lettuce growers; and to encourage fruit and vegetable wholesalers and food retailers in the province to buy Quebec vacuum-cooled lettuce; the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following benefits to lettuce growers who will make use of the vacuum-cooling process:

- a) a grant of nine cents per crate of 18 lettuces, or a grant of 12 cents per crate of 24 lettuces;
- b) an additional grant of 1½ cents per box per day up to a limit of three cents per case to

growers who, for one reason or another, have to store lettuce so cooled.

3. Limit

The total grant received by a grower from the Department may not exceed \$400 per year.

4. Eligibility

To qualify for these grants, a lettuce grower must satisfy the following conditions:

- a) be a member of a farming partnership or corporation as defined in the Farm Credit Act and Regulations or be a farm operator cultivating on his own account one or more farms of which he is owner or lessee;
- b) grade, size, and pack the lettuce in new packages and mark the said packages in conformity with the fresh fruit and vegetable regulations and agree to submit the product concerned to inspection by representatives of the Department's Probity of Sales and Inspection division, wherever they may decide and at any time;
- c) have the lettuce cooled as soon as possible after harvesting, that is to say not more than six hours must elapse between harvesting and vacuum cooling;
- d) have the lettuce cooled in vacuum-cooling stations approved by the Department's Probity of Sales and Inspection division.

5: Approval

In order to be approved, vacuum-cooling stations must:

- a) meet the technical and hygienic standards for vacuum cooling decreed by the Department's Probity of Sales and Inspection division;

- b) not charge more than the following amounts for cooling and handling each case of 18 or 24 lettuces:

- 1) up to 22 cents a case (including the charge for the first 24 hours of storage in a refrigerated storage) at stations which have been in existence for some years;
- 2) up to 26½ cents a case (including the charge for the first 24 hours of storage in a refrigerated storage) at new, completely freshly-equipped stations;
- c) provide storage facilities considered by the Department's Probity of Sales and Inspection division to be adequate. The said facilities may be built by the operator of the station. They may also be rented, provided that they are situated at a distance which the said division considers reasonable from the point of view of effectively safeguarding the quality of the lettuce;
- d) keep, to the satisfaction of the authorities of the Department and the Probity of Sales and Inspection division and in accordance with the stipulated procedure, a record of lettuce-cooling transactions during the summer;
- e) affix, on every case of vacuum-cooled lettuce, a label guaranteeing this treatment and specifying the place and date thereof.

6. Payment

Subsidies will be paid at the end of each season upon production of vouchers at the applicant's local or district farm management office and after verification by the administrative staff of the regional agricultural office concerned.

10 Convictions Under Margarine Sales Regulations

According to figures published by the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board, between April 1, 1970 and March 31, 1971 the board took legal action in 893 cases of violations of the regulations concerning the composition and sale of margarine. Of these cases, 210 have resulted in convictions, 646 are still pending, 10 charges have been withdrawn and 17 have been rejected.

Most (537) of the charges were made against manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers who failed to conform to the colour standards for margarine and most (115) of the convictions also came under this heading. But 139 charges were for breaches of the composition standards and 98 for breaches of packaging regulations.

Failures to respect the dairy products regulations also led to 297 prosecutions by the Board; 13 of these resulted in convictions, 11 were withdrawn, and nine were rejected, leaving 209 still pending. Of these 297 prosecutions, 198 were against manufacturers who failed to abide by the prices set for dairy products. Of these, 14 have resulted in convictions and 182 are still pending.

Violations of dairy products hygiene regulations brought 61 prosecutions and 39 convictions. Together during the above-mentioned period, the Board brought 1,191 actions, 278 of which resulted in convictions while 31 were withdrawn and 27 were rejected.

Four New Regional Agricultural Coordinators Appointed

The minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Normand Toupin, announces the appointment of four new regional agricultural coordinators: Jean-Lucien Leclerc of St-Léonard, Montreal, Kenneth Choquette of Mont St-Hilaire in Rouville county; Jacques St-Hilaire of Ste-Foy, Quebec; and Théobald Jourdain of Ville d'Anjou, Montreal.

Mr. Leclerc, who is 49, will take charge of the regional office at l'Assomption in the north-of-Montreal agricultural region. He replaces Mr. Eloi Guillemette, civil protection coordinator.

Mr. Kenneth Choquette, 35, will direct the regional agricultural office at Alma in the Saguenay-Lake St. John region in place of Mr. Edgar Tremblay who has retired.

Mr. Jacques St-Hilaire, 44, will head the regional agricultural office at St-Joseph-de-Beauce in the South-of-Quebec region. He succeeds Mr. Marcel Chevette, who was recently made director of regional agricultural laboratories in the department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Mr. Théobald Jourdain, 53, will be in charge of the regional agricultural office at Ste-Foy in the Quebec region in place of Mr. J. Rodolphe Cloutier who has retired.

Following these four appointments and the two which Mr. Toupin announced earlier (Bernard

Prieur for the Richelieu region and Laurent Bouchard for the Lower St-Lawrence and Gaspé) the agricultural department's team of 12 regional coordinators is complete. The other six are as follows: Donat Grégoire, Nicolet region; Lionel Bombardier, Eastern Townships; Jean Desjardins, Southwest of Montreal; Robert Samson, Ottawa Valley; Joseph Laliberté, Northwest of Quebec; and Ulysse Potvin, St-Maurice region.

STUDENT FROM BELLECHASSE COUNTY WINS GOVERNOR- GENERAL'S MEDAL

Lucienne Gagnon, a student from St-Nérée in Bellechasse county, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Roland Michener, for coming first with a percentage of 84 in the three-year course at the La Pocatière Institute of Agricultural Technology. She received the medal from Dr. Bertrand Forest, director of Research and Education in the department of Agriculture and Colonization, who represented the minister, Mr. Normand Toupin, at the Institute's recent convocation.

André Roy of Loretteville in Chauveau county and Lucette Chouinard of Ste-Perpétue, l'Islet, came second and third and were awarded, respectively, the gold medal and the silver medal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Mr. Hughes Lapointe. Both of them had a standing of over 80 percent and passed the course "with great distinction".

This year, a total of 40 students from 18 Quebec counties obtained their diplomas from this Institute. Fifteen specialized in livestock technology, nine in agrobiological technology, six in bioconservation, five in agricultural economics, and five in agricultural engineering.

Contributory Animal Health Insurance Negotiations Proceed Satisfactorily

Negotiations between the Quebec department of Agriculture and the Quebec veterinarians' association concerning the implementation of a contributory livestock health insurance plan are proceeding satisfactorily but it is still impossible to set the date when the plan will come into force.

In making this statement, the minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Normand Toupin, added that implementation of the new plan could not be long delayed and the agricultural department is doing everything possible to hasten procedures which are holding it up.

Mr. Toupin stressed that there was never any question, during his recently concluded provincial tour, of a precise date for the plan's introduction. "The only thing I did say," he pointed out, was "that we would do our utmost to put it into effect by the first of June".

The minister said that it was the conditions required by the veterinarians' association for the signing of an agreement which had delayed the start of the plan: "The association presented us with a document which had to be studied; now we must negotiate".

Claims for Compensation Must be Made Promptly

The Quebec Crop Insurance Board reminds farmers that they must get in touch with their local crop-insurance representatives as soon as they notice damage which might affect yields. In a press release Mr. Paul Eugène Cantin, director of the Board's regional representatives said that this procedure is necessary to allow his men time to verify damage on the spot. He assures farmers that henceforth claims will be paid very quickly — those for damage to this season's crops by the fall of 1971, or, at the latest, by January 1972.

Blueberry Wine

Work at Laval University on the making of blueberry wines has entered a decisive stage with the preparation of samples marking the first step towards a marketable product.

This work is the second phase of research undertaken two years ago by the University's food science department and subsidized by the Quebec agricultural research council. It has confirmed the possibility of making good-quality blueberry wines distinctive of Quebec — as those invited last spring to the faculty of Agriculture at Laval to taste the samples and learn about the wine-making process and the advantages and problems of future marketing discovered.

Blueberry wine production holds out prospects of a considerable market for blueberries from the Lake St. John and Abitibi regions, although it is not yet known whether there are enough potential customers for the wine to justify a start on commercial production. In this connection, Dr. Bertrand Forest of the department of Agriculture and Colonization's research and education service said that a study of the exact market possibilities should be made immediately.

This Month
with the

QWI



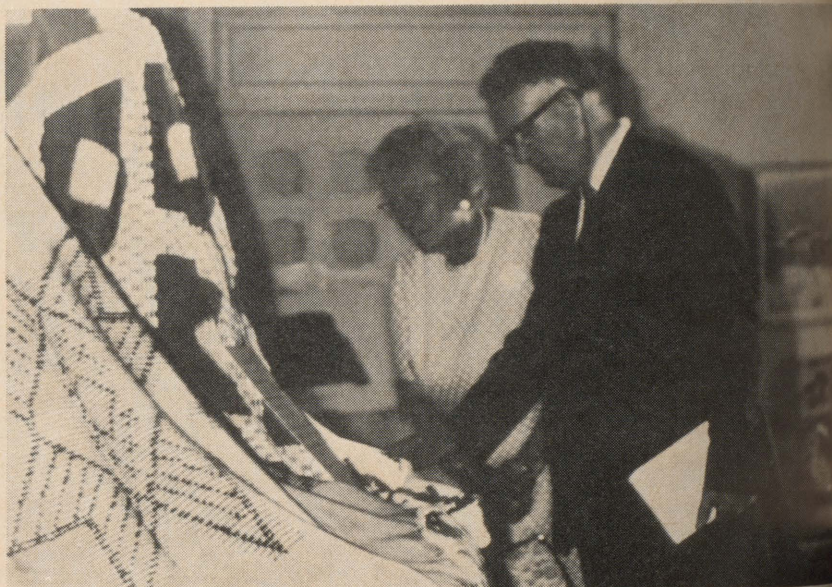
Members of the Executive of the Quebec Women's Institutes at the Annual Convention held at Macdonald College.
From left to right: Past President, Mrs. G. McGibbon, President, Mrs. V. R. Beattie, 2nd Vice-President, Miss Edna Smith and Treasurer
Mrs. G. E. Cascadden. Mrs. J. W. Westover, 1st Vice-President was unable to attend the Convention due to illness.



National President, Mrs. E. V. Fulton, Birtle, Man., had an opportunity to talk to members during the College Farm tour.



Baldwin-Cartier Co. President, Mrs. J. Roxburgh in conversation with Provincial Secretary, Mrs. A. Burgess.



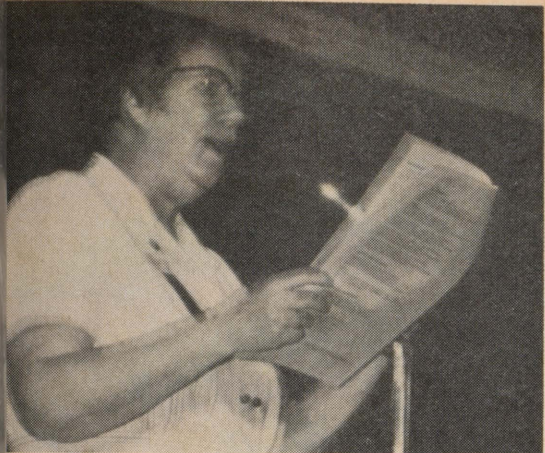
The handicrafts display caught the attention of guest speaker Dr. C. Ritchie Bell and Mrs. Bell.



Prof. C. Fergusson's informative speech was appreciated by all members.



Missisquoi Co. President, Mrs. S. Bidner with Mrs. R. Common, centre, and Mrs. W. Rowles at Mrs. H. G. Dion's afternoon tea party.



Leading the members in song was a popular role for Provincial Publicity Convener, Miss H. Graham.



Great for all was Arundel's President, Mrs. E. A. Arundel's beautiful rendition of old favourites.



H. G. Dion's address of welcome is always a highlight of WI Conventions.



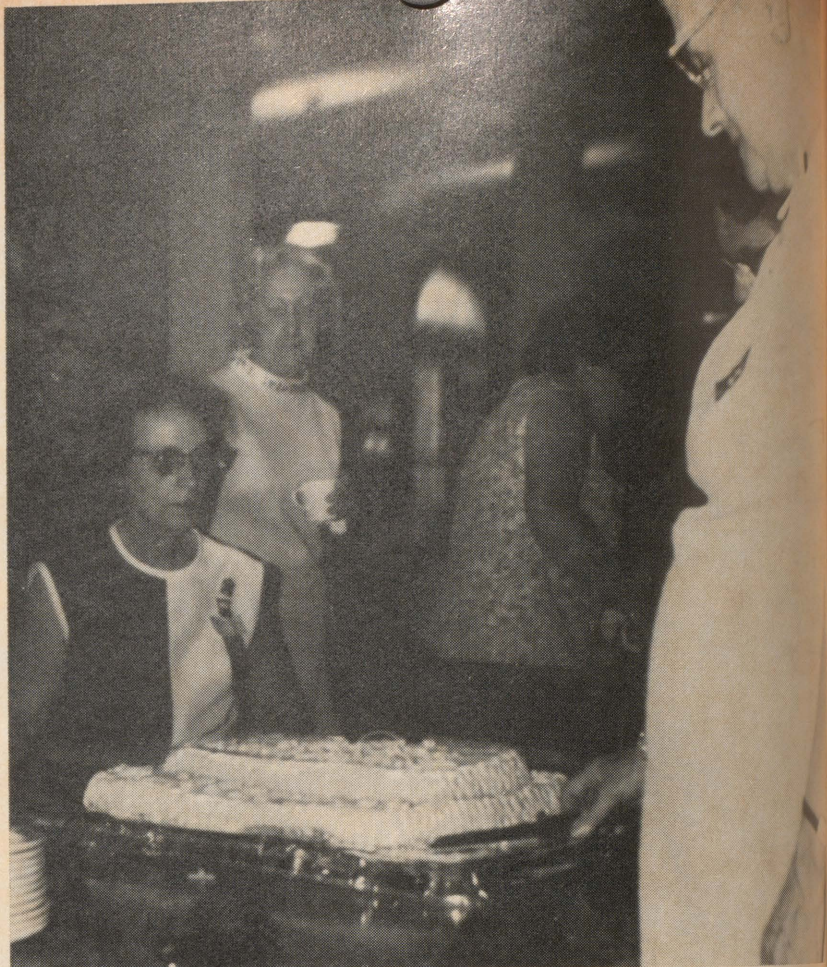
Evening refreshments were in the capable hands of West Island Branch members.



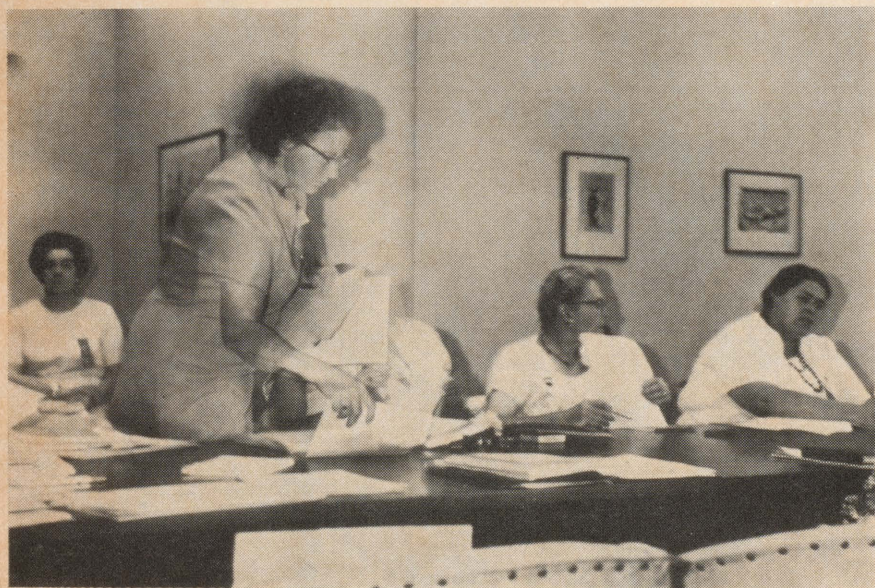
Miss F. Wren, handicrafts teacher at Macdonald and Miss S. Auger, handicrafts expert from Quebec City.

The Diamond Jubilee Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes has passed into history marking another great stride in our theme "Straightforward and Unafraid." With an enthusiastic attendance of 239 members from the far corners of the province, we enjoyed a successful, informative and entertaining session and renewed old friendships from distant parts. The business necessary to carry on our organization through another year was accomplished and we can look ahead to a good year knowing that we have been instrumental in gaining many reforms and betterments in government, consumer protection and in the health and welfare of our fellowmen from our youth to our senior citizens. As our motto is "For Home and Country" we can rest in the satisfaction of having achieved some measurement of success and accomplishment towards this end.

Our thanks and appreciation go to the Faculty and staff of Macdonald College for their continued support of our organization with special thanks to those who



Happy 60th Anniversary!



Board members prepare for their meeting.

arranged the bus tours to the Morgan Arboretum and the College Farm, to the guides who accompanied us on the tours and to the Dining Department for our Birthday Party dinner.

Guest speaker, Dr. C. Ritchie Bell, gave us copies of his "Suggestion for a Daily Prayer." For those unable to attend the Convention, it is reprinted below.

"Grant me, O Lord, to awaken each morning with a smile brightening my face; to greet the day with reverence for the opportunity it contains; to approach the tasks of each day with a quiet and clean mind; to hold ever before me, even in the doing of little things, the Ultimate Purpose toward which I am working; to meet men and women with laughter on my lips and love in my heart;

to be gentle, kind and courteous, even when I am tired; to approach night with the weariness that even woos sleep, and the joy that comes from work well done. So help me to spend all my days on earth until thou callest me to spend Eternity with Thee in Heaven Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

SLATE OF OFFICERS FOR 1971-1972

Executive:

Past President: Mrs. G. McGibbon, Brownsburg.
President: Mrs. V. R. Beattie, Richmond.
1st Vice-President: Mrs. J. W. Westover, Sutton.
2nd Vice-President: Miss Edna Smith, Lennoxville.
Treasurer: Mrs. G. E. Cascadden, Lennoxville.

Provincial Conveners:

Agriculture: Mrs. Gordon French, East Clifton W.I., Compton Co.
Citizenship: Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard, Rawdon, W.I., Montcalm Co.
Education: Mrs. Patrick Jones, Port Daniel W.I., Bonaventure Co.
Home Economics: Mrs. Roland Graham, Quyon, Pontiac Co.
Publicity: Mrs. Perley Clark, Brownsburg, Argenteuil Co.
Welfare and Health: Mrs. J. Robertson, Hemmingford, Chateaugay-Huntingdon Co.

controlled with a minimum use of chemicals. Approximately four hectares will be required for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of mulch tillage in our more humid Quebec conditions. The project was initiated in the autumn of 1970 by ploughing approximately eight hectares of virgin land at the north end of the Seed Farm. This project does **not** have financial support; it utilizes spare labour from other projects.

Quebec Dept. of Agriculture Tillage Investigations: The Quebec Dept. of Agriculture is interested in using our fields for identifying the effectiveness of various tillage machines at different locations in the province. They require approximately three to five hectares of land.

Traction/Tillage Studies: Approximately four hectares of land north of the Seed Farm are being prepared for traction studies and tillage synonometer tests. This area contains some poorly drained land which is ideal for our immobility tests.

Application of Animal Manures by Low Odour Techniques: Professors J. R. Ogilvie and B. P. Warkentin and Mr. R. Dallenbach are engaged in an assessment of the injection method and the ploughdown method (C.D.A. Ottawa) for incorporating dairy and hog manure into the soil to reduce odour emission. These methods are more costly in time and machines than simple broadcast methods but are useful in many areas of Quebec where neighbours object to manure odour. The ploughdown method utilizes a simple hood attached to a tanker to direct the liquid onto a narrow swatch (30-40 inches) and is followed quickly by a three-four furrow plough which completely covers the manure. The injection apparatus (Sahlstrom unit) places the liquid under the soil surface by four pipes. Other treatments include early vs. late corn varieties, high vs. low plant population, and high vs. low nitrogen application rates (180-360 Kg/haN) in a 2⁵ factorial design. Fall assessment of yield and nitrogen movement will complete the study which initially is concerned with time and motion requirements. A total area of 1.3 hectares is being treated.

Intensive Agriculture and Water Pollution: This investigation into contamination of fresh water by agricultural pollutants is being carried on by 16 staff members from 10 departments of the Faculty of Agriculture in conjunction with the Farm Director. The study has assistance from the Canada Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The site is adjacent to the beef buildings and contains two small lakes. Tile drains under crop land lead into the Morgan Arboretum. Agricultural Engineering personnel are concerned with water flow measurement and establishment of topographic maps.

tomology

Bioenergetics & Populations of Grasshoppers (Dr. V. R. Vickery): Requires adequate populations of pest species to work out life tables, food consumption and food use. Essential to have these populations close at hand for quick sampling at short notice.

Biological Studies of Psyllidae (Jumping Plant Lice) — Dr. V. R. Vickery): The species under study are

little known, non-economic but closely related to economic species. Frequent and detailed field observation is essential.

— **General Collections of Classwork Material** — (Dr. V. R. Vickery): This requires collections almost weekly to cover the species as they appear seasonally. Specimens are constantly required to replace broken and dissected specimens and we are still filling in gaps which are not currently represented for some courses.

— **Insect Pest Population Densities and Crop Damage** — (Dr. R. K. Stewart): Seed Farm facilities used to study insect pest population densities on a variety of crops with the objective of clarifying economic levels of pests to aid in control recommendations.

— **Biological and Control of Lygus lineolaris (Tarnished Plant Bug)** — (Dr. R. K. Stewart): Farm facilities are being used to investigate the biology of the bug especially on celery. The ultimate objective is an integrated control recommendation.

— **Cooperation in the Blackwood project on agricultural run off** — (Dr. R. K. Stewart).

— **Evaluation of Soil Residues and Effects of Residues of Currently Used Soil Insecticides** — (Dr. F. O. Morrison): Plots currently on the Seed Farm. The longevity of residues in both micro-plots in the field and greenhouse and in field plots is being checked by bioassay and chemical assay.

A portion of Dr. Blackwood's project on pollution of run off devoted to soil and water contamination by herbicides, fungicides and insecticides applies in practical intensive agricultural practice in raising grain corn.

— **Bionomics of the Cluster Fly** — (Dr. F. O. Morrison): Widespread collection of these flies and host earthworms is being conducted.

— **Interdepartmental Project on Agricultural Pollution** — Mrs. F. E. A. Ali Khan, Dr. S. B. Hill, Dr. D. K. McE. Kevan: Program with respect to water (FAK, DKK) and soil (SBH, DKK) fauna.

— **Spider Pesticide Relationships** — (Dr. D. K. McE. Kevan): It is hoped to use parts of the Farm to a small extent as collecting sites for a project involving spider-pesticide relationships.

Microbiology

— **The Role of Immunoglobulin A in Piglet Enteritis** — (Dr. J. Tanner): The objective of this project is to investigate immunity in piglets infected with enteropathogenic *E. coli*. For this purpose two pregnant sows were bought; they were maintained in farrowing pens in Dr. H. C. Gibbs' experimental unit. All the offspring will be maintained in individual cages. Facilities in surgery will be required for fistulation of piglets (*jejunal fistulae*). The duration of this particular phase of the project involving farm animals will be eight-nine weeks; most probably it will have to be repeated.

Soils

— **A Comparison of Ammonium Nitrate, Sulfur-coated Urea and Liquid Manure on the Yield and Quality of Forage** — (Dr. A. F. MacKenzie): This project is to compare the effect of

organic N in the manure and N in slow and fast release chemical fertilizers on grass yields, on movement of NO₃-N in the soil, and on leaching losses of NO₃-N. One site has been selected on a hay field, and liquid manure is obtained from the College Farm.

— **A Comparison of Diammonium, Monoammonium, and Dicalcium Phosphate on Corn Emergence and Growth** — (Dr. A. F. MacKenzie): Three sites on the College Farm have been selected for varying soil properties, and will be used to study the effectiveness of the various P fertilizers on germination, P uptake, and grain yield. Warwick SL 209 is the variety used.

— **A Comparison of Corn Yields with Ammonium Nitrate, Sulphur-coated Urea, and Liquid Manure as the Sources of N.** (Dr. A. F. MacKenzie): Time of application of the various N fertilizers will be studied along with root distributions to determine the optimum N application for high yields and low NO₃-N leaching losses. Three sites are being used.

— **Long-term Effects of Fertilizer Applications and Corn, Barley and Soybean Growth on Levels of Available N, P, and K in the soil.** — (Dr. A. F. MacKenzie): One site on the Farm has been seeded and fertilized in the same manner for five years. Soil tests will indicate the increase or decrease in available nutrients over this period. Results will help select fertilizer levels for continuous cropping systems.

— **Intensive Agriculture and Water Quality** — (Dr. A. F. MacKenzie): The Department of Soil Science's part of this interdisciplinary project is to estimate soil levels of fertilizer nutrients, and losses of these nutrients due to leaching, runoff, and crop removal. Two fertilizer schemes, organic and inorganic, will be compared.

— **Nitrate Pollution of Groundwater from Heavy Applications of Liquid Manure** — (Dr. B. P. Warkentin): Liquid cow manure was applied in the fall above tile lines in the field behind the beef barn. Tile effluent is being monitored. Surface runoff in April 1971 was sampled for nitrate determinations. The low spot in the muck soil area behind the barns was sampled as a preliminary to liquid manure disposal during the winter. The Farm applied the manure, and planted corn on the area.

— **Continued Use of Farm Area as Source of Soil Samples for Different Projects** — (Dr. B. P. Warkentin).

— **A Study of the Natural Cycle of Capitan** — (Dr. J. F. G. Millette): Five one square meter plots each located on a different soil type of the Farm, with four rates of application, will be kept free of vegetation to measure the degree and kind of decomposition of capitan taking place in soils.

— **An Attempt to Grow Vinifera Grapes in Quebec** — (Dr. J. F. G. Millette): Experiments are being conducted to find appropriate cultural practices to grow vinifera grapes in Quebec.

— **Soil Productivity Rating** — (Dr. J. F. G. Millette): Permanent plots are being set up on individual soil types of the Stock Farm to establish the productivity of soil phases under normal farm management practices.

The Last Word

An Open Letter to Members of the QWI Convention '71

I don't know what you did when you got home from the recent QWI Convention but I know what I did. I slept for nearly 24 hours. You celebrated your 60th birthday party — I was the one that aged — but as Galen Driver not so kindly pointed out, "you didn't really expect to keep up with those strong and energetic country women did you? They'll be back at home doing a full day's work and making plans for some activity during the evening."

As a roving photographer for the Convention, I couldn't help but gather ideas and impressions and I must admit that on occasion I forgot my duties entirely as I became engrossed with the events going on around me. This was the first QWI Convention I have witnessed from the time the Executive arrived on Campus on Monday till the final coffee cups were cleared away on Thursday evening, and what started out to be a duty I wanted to perform turned into a heck of a good party.

What constitutes a good convention? Hours and hours of preparatory work, good, informed speakers, a strong, knowledgeable platform party, instantaneous and well-coordinated intermissions, an opportunity to have fun and an opportunity to learn, participation from the members at large and an enthusiastic audience. To put it simple, it's people — you and you and you — you made the Convention the success it was.

I can partly confirm some of the beforehand work. The QWI office is next door to ours and your Provincial Secretary, Mrs. A. Burgess, had her nose to the grindstone for weeks prior to the convention and at every spare moment during the convention. But she still had time to offer me a most welcome cup of coffee early Thursday morning when I

thought I'd never get my eyes open enough to focus the camera on the first speaker of the day.

And what an excellent selection of speakers. You can choose the speakers but not what they are going to say but in your selection you received inspiration, information, hard facts, humour and a bushel of wisdom. "You and I have an immense obligation to the human and other forces that have created our democratic society. The only way in which that obligation can be discharged is by giving something of ourselves back to society," said your National President, Mrs. E. V. Fulton in her Wednesday address. She sent you home with an excellent question to ponder in the months ahead: "Just how good a citizen am I, of the community and of the world?"

Are there any superlatives left unused for Dr. C. Ritchie Bell? What a wonderful choice for the Thursday afternoon speaker! A personal friend to so many W.I. members when he entered the Hall and a friend and an inspiration to so many more when he left. I was sitting alone in the balcony during his address and the thought crossed by mind as I looked down and listened that at that moment I might have been as close to heaven as I'll ever get.

I regret that due to illness Mrs. Westover was unable to attend the Convention. I hope I have the opportunity to meet her next year.

If there is one word to describe your Executive, I can think of none more fitting than gracious. Mrs. Beattie, as a good leader should, relies on her extremely capable Executive and therefore, delegates authority accordingly. That twinkle in your eye behind a marvelously dry sense of humour was evident on many an occasion but never more so, Mrs. Beattie, that when you "sternly" admonished the Conven-

tion to be on time for the evening speaker even though their President was at times known to be tardy. That is your prerogative, Madame President. It is extremely hard to be on time for every event in such a tight schedule.

Keeping a convention on schedule is next to impossible and even then intermissions are needed for as the sparkplug behind the Convention, Miss Hilda Graham, so aptly put it, "The mind can only absorb what the seat can stand." Didn't Miss Graham do a marvelous job at the piano, leading the singsongs and keeping the audience on its toes — instead of its seats! It has been a pleasure to work with Miss Graham in her role as Provincial Publicity Convener. She has passed on the compilation of "roll calls" etc., to Mrs. Perley Clark and I look forward to working with her in the months to come.

The singsongs were only part of the fun. The pageant of QWI down through the years by Argenteuil brought forth many a chuckle and a touch of nostalgia to those in the audience. And the plays that brought the Convention to a fitting close — weren't they fun! and Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard as Uncle Hiram. Now that's performance!

There must be a time, too, at annual meetings to learn. For me, the time was during the Convener's Reports. I got so caught up in what was being said at centre stage that it wasn't until the last report was concluded that I remembered, too late, that I hadn't taken a photo. Although I was remiss, I trust that you captured the valid suggestions and criticisms for ensuring that your forthcoming programs are even more meaningful.

I missed some other photos, too. During Roll Call in the packed Assembly Hall on Wednesday, my camera should have been ready

the call "Pontiac County" A
t stir as members rose
ed into well-deserved applause
37 women stood up to be
nted. Well done, Pontiac.
Thursday evening, I would
e run out of film if I had taken
tos every time Sherbrooke
nty was called to receive prizes
the handicrafts competition.
re can't be many idle hands
hat County.

might well measure the
cess of an event by a photo
ly of feet. During one speech,
ember of the executive sat
tly giggling her toes as she
her tired feet a welcome
ment of relief before they had to
y her on to further duties.
the last night, one active
hch president gave up all
ughts of wearing shoes and
ed up for the finale in slippers.
vied her comfort — but not
sore feet. I didn't take these
ts but I'm sure you get the
ure.

one might well measure the
cess of an organization
brating its 60th Anniversary
by scanning the audience for
ng faces. I saw them and in
ing them was delighted to know
a proud heritage was being
ded down. Encourage more
ng people to join. Welcome
m and give them responsibility
a hand in making decisions
they are the ones who will
ntually have the responsibility
keeping the W.I. alive in
ever-shrinking rural environ-
nt. And it was with this
ught in mind that I was
ghted to see the youthful and
nusiastic members from
dwin-Cartier — a suburban
munity — taking an active part
he festivities. Their play was
dern. It carried a modern
ssage but the refreshments they
ved at the end of each day
re the same excellent fare that
ound in a small town community
or farm kitchen.

and speaking of youth — how
ut that wonderfully vivacious 86-
rs-young, Mrs. E. A. (Pinky)
ley, President and Charter Mem-
of Arundel. What a delightful
man she is. A highlight of the
nvention for me was the
asure of being able to chat with

her, or rather to listen to her
marvelous philosophy of life, topped
off by one of the most pleasing
senses of humour I've encountered
in ages. I'm sure I speak for all
your fellow members when I say
I hope you have a Happy Birthday
today (I'm writing this on
Sunday, June 27) and please come
back and liven up our Campus
again next year.

It was a pleasure, too, to be
able to put faces to the many
names I've seen in past issues of
the Journal. I enjoyed the
opportunity of spending a few
minutes in conversation with you
over dinner, while wandering
through Stewart Hall, during breaks
in the programs in the Assembly
Hall and in your QWI office. It
is not often that one gets the
chance to speak in such a short
space of time with women from
the Gaspé, from Stanstead,
Lennoxville, Ormstown, Durham,
Hemmingford and Brownsburg, to
name but a few. And speaking of
Brownsburg, my impression of your
Convention would be incomplete

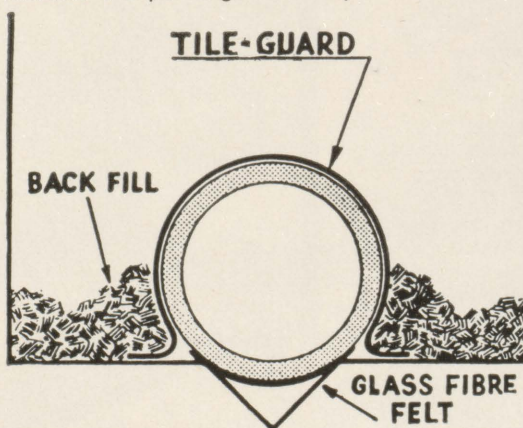
if I failed to mention just one
more of the many names I would
like to mention — space permitted
— that of your Past President,
Mrs. George McGibbon. There
are many adjectives and over-used
cliches that could be used.
Dedicated, knowledgeable, kind,
a sincere and tireless worker
not only for the W.I. but for many
other worth while causes. It
was Mrs. Bulley that gave me the
words I like best. "She's a warm
and friendly person who will
do all she can whenever called
upon."

Ladies, I very nervously asked
you to consider changes in the
format of your pages and I firmly
believe these changes are
necessary but this, too, I ask of
you. Please, don't you change. Stay
just as you are. And if I'm able
to assist you in any way at
next year's convention I must
remember just two things:
to wear my running shoes and get
24 hours sleep before you come.

Sincerely,
Hazel M. Clarke

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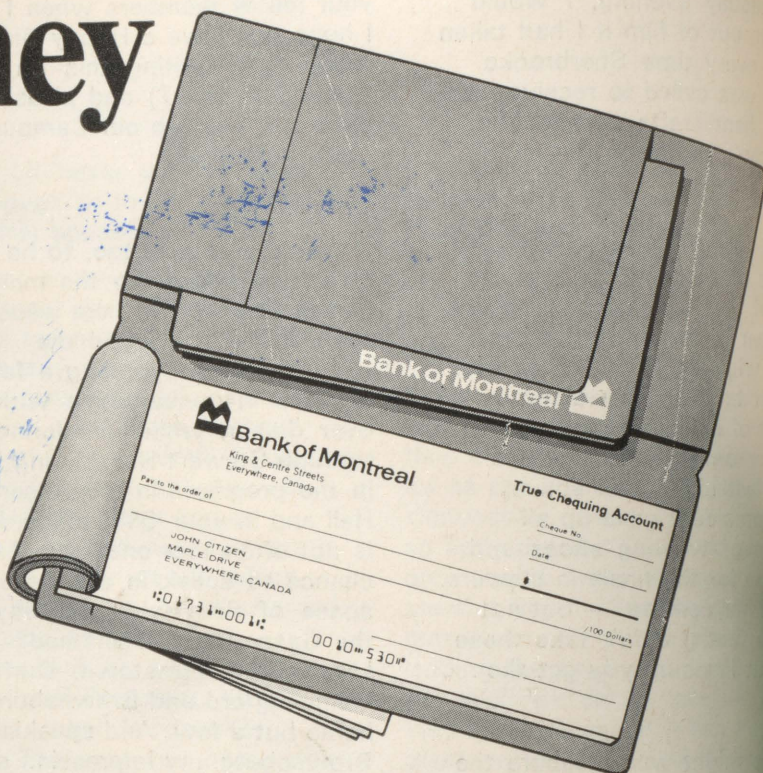
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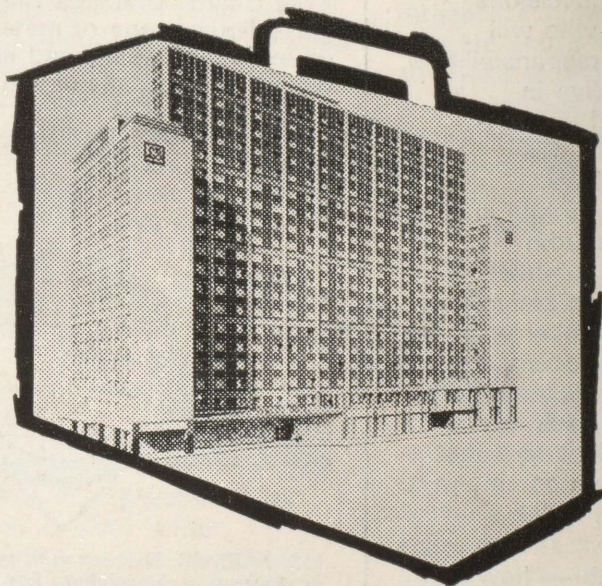


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